

**Social & Personal**

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi participated in a meeting yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ehud Avriel, Aluf-Mishnei Eliahu Amihai, Jerusalem Area Commander, Mr. Amnon Ben Gurion, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Mrs. Moshe Pearlman, Director of Government Information Services.

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi held a reception yesterday at Beit Ha-nassi on the occasion of the new session of the Organization of University Women for women who have made their mark in all walks of life. Mr. W. Hyman, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, spoke on various foreign affairs problems facing the State. Mrs. Ben-Zvi stressed the cultural mission of University Women in Israel and called on those present to work for the Hebrew Language Campaign.

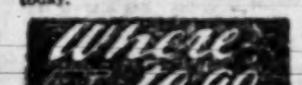
Mr. Luis Alvarado, Assistant Secretary-General of the International Labour Office, called on the Histadrut Executive on Sunday and was received by Mr. Mardonie Namir, the Secretary-General, and Mr. Reuven Barakat and Mr. A. Becker of the Executive. In a speech on the occasion of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Great Britain, now in Israel, was received by Mr. Namir yesterday. The members of the delegation are: Mr. Maurice Orbach, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Richter; Mr. J. Goodman; Mr. B. Hurwitz; Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro, and Miss C. Waller.

Mr. H. C. Katz, the Austrian Commercial Attaché, has left for Cyprus.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Haim Ariv, M.K., upon a visit to the U.S.; Mr. Y. Ben-Sira, returning from the International Congress on Town Planning, held in Edinburgh (by T.W.A.); Mr. M. Rossoff, head of the Police Training Division, returning from a study tour to Europe; the U.S. Lieut-Colonel Jean Du Boucher, French Military Attaché, from short home leave (Air France); Mr. Gustav Schocken, editor of "Haaretz" and Mrs. Schocken, his wife, arrived from Paris (Swissair); Mr. Alvin Helling, representative of the Finnish Importers Association, and Mr. Stig Palmgren, Secretary of the Finnish Flower and Vegetable Growers Association, for a two-day visit for negotiations with Tuva; Mr. V. Avrunin, Consulting Engineer, Mrs. Avrunin, and their daughter, from the U.S.

DEPARTURES: Mr. Moše Baratz, Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Ram Nirgad, of the Export Trade Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to Paris for discussions on the renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries due to open in the French capital today; Mr. S. Samet, of "Haaretz" for a two-month visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania; Dr. F. Kastner, head of the Reconstruction Purchasing Mission in West Germany and his deputy, Mr. Y. Dagan, returning to Cologne; Mr. Menahem Presler, the pianist for a series of concerts in the Scandinavian countries; Mr. Y. Avner, Avner First Secretary at the Israeli Legation in Stockholm, returning to his post; Mr. E. Meisel, U.J.A. leader from Cleveland, to Stockholm (by S.A.S.); Mrs. Blanche Mogilnick, member of the Executive Committee of the Pioneer Women's Organization in the U.S., after a week visit.

The Haifa Rotaract Club is to hold a business meeting at 1 p.m. today.



JERUSALEM —

* Exhibitions —

Paintings by Kurt Singer and "Autumn" exhibition of Jerusalem Artists' Artists' House, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

Modern painting from the Baroque to our Day. Three Persian sisters. Exhibit of the month: Still Life. "The Breakfast Table" by Aharon Shabtai. Hotel Museum, 8-1, 2-4.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Saraya pavilion of the International Congress on the Desert Exhibition, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite town on the slopes of Nahalat Yavne (XVIIIth century B.C.E.), Tel Aviv. Open 9-1, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

Paintings by I. Aszkenasy, J. Steinhardt, M. Biss, K. Singer, H. Nahor (Lichter), and Plastic Exhibitions by Faizan Hardi; "Nature" by Ben Maisani. Avra, 10-11, 4-6 p.m.

* Library —

American Library and Reading Room. Free entrance, 9-1, 3-4.

* Film Shows —

Karen Haywood, for tourists and visitors. 11:30 a.m.

TEL AVIV —

* Theatres —

"The Game Must Go On," Chamber Theatre, Magrabi Mall, 8 p.m.

"Hedda and I" — Magrabi Hall, 8 p.m.

* Exhibitions —

Over 100 paintings by 34 young painters. Museum, 10-11.

HATAYA —

* Watercolours and Woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel. Artists' Pavilion, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

* Theatrical —

"The Game Must Go On," 8 p.m.

* RAMAT GAN —

Cinema — Parade, 1:30 and 3:30 p.m.

* Theatrical — Cinema Theatre, 8 p.m.

Careful Planning For 'Region Five'

By Y. YACORY

The settlement of a new region in the South of the country, in the Bet Govrin-Shivta area, is entering the practical stage. The experience of dozens of years of national settlement is being used here with a view to avoiding past mistakes.

For this purpose a new Regional Department of the Jewish Agency, which for the time being is to be known as "Region 5." (The other four are North, Centre, Negev, and Jerusalem) will be set up. One Bet Govrin, another near Kfar Moshava, and the third near Ajur. Three hundred families will live in these camps in the first stage. They will be selected individually in their countries of origin and until they settle they will be employed on preparing the soil and planting cereals.

The villages will be more closely built up and have larger populations than is customary. Agriculture will be based mainly on industrial crops like sugar beet, groundnuts and cotton. In the main town there will be factories to process these products. There will also be a string of mountain border settlements, the social structure of which will be carefully selected.

The farms will not pass into the immediate ownership of the settlers, but their land, a third of two dunams, and a millet run. The farms will be directed by a special company which will employ the settlers and teach them to become independent agricultural workers. At the end of a year, they will share the company's profits. Mr. Ben Gurion is one of the initiators of the scheme and is spending most of his time planning its implementation.

The Syrian parliament convenes today to discuss the statement made by Prime Minister Paris el-Khoury at its opening on Monday.

In the course of his speech, NEAON reported, el-Khoury said that Syria would continue to support "the struggle of Palestine."

He declared that his country would strive to reach complete economic union with the Lebanon, and would join with those Arab states which advocate amendments to the Charter of the Arab League.

With regard to Jordan, he added, he declared that the new government will do its utmost to encourage and protect local industry. Ways and means will be studied to improve the treatment of Syrian Army personnel.

The Premier postponed a request for a vote of confidence to enable members to discuss his statement.

In his first press interview in Damascus, el-Khoury stated that the "time is not yet ripe" for an Iraqi-Syrian union. He said that strengthening Arab relations, and the future Syrian attitude regarding U.S. military aid, will depend on the decisions to be adopted by the Arab League when it meets on this date.

Baby Mix-Up Ends Well for Mothers

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Two mothers who at first refused to accept the fact that a maternity home mix-up had given birth to one of the wrong babies five weeks ago agreed today to exchange the babies permanently.

After a 24-hour trial, Mrs. Vera Bowers, 22, decided to take Johnny and Mrs. Sheila Read, 24, will take Kenneth. The mix-up was discovered five days ago, but the two mothers refused to believe it even when doctors produced blood tests to prove the mistake.

The problem was finally sorted out by the mass circulation newspaper, the "Daily Mirror," which took both parents and the two babies into a secret country retreat for five days to thrash it out.

Now there is to be a joint christening. Each couple will be godparents to the other couple's baby and the two fathers plan to find a church where they can buy next door flats so that the mothers can watch both children growing up.

U.S. SURPLUS FOOD TO ISRAEL MINORITIES

The distribution of 50 tons of yellow cheese and 50 tons of milk powder from U.S. surplus stocks donated by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine for Israel's minorities will be arranged shortly by the Ministry for Social Welfare.

One quarter of the supply has been passed to the Patriarchal Vicar in Israel, Monsignor Verger, for distribution among Catholic institutions, while the remainder will be allocated by the Ministry direct to needy Christians and Moslems.

The Histadrut campaign of Baltimore is this year being conducted in honour of Dr. Herman Seidel, a veteran physician and Zionist worker. The Jewish community of Baltimore has pledged \$100,000 to erect the Dr. Herman Seidel Memorial Centre in Jaffa's honour.

The Centre will be within the Kupat Holim network and that organization has undertaken to match the funds raised in Baltimore.

Dr. Seidel, who is one of the fathers of the American Poale Zion, has been active in Labour Zionism for half a century. His brother, Dr. Moše Seidel, is headmaster of the Mirzah Girls' School in the Bakha's quarter of Jerusalem.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME 102, 300, 625, 935 M.

News: Midweek, 7 a.m., 1:30, 6:30, 8:30 and 11:00 p.m. Arabic Programmes (including News); 8 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m. Arabic Programme (Arabs only); 6:30 Service, 4:30 Arabic Clock (R), 7:30 Musical Box, 8:30 News, 8:45 Arabic Clock (R), 9:30 Dance Music, 10:30 Close Down.

B.R.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS

12:00 N. "Music at Noon" (R).

12:30 N. "Le Spectre de la Vie" (W. Berlin); "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky); "To Break for Music"; 1:30 Close Down.

4:00 p.m. "Time Music" (R).

4:30 P.M. "Miriam Levi"; 5:30 Children's Hour; 6:30 "Kibbutzim"; 6:30 "Yehuda"; 7:30 Brandis.

7:30 Agricultural Corps; 7:30 "Music at Noon" (R).

8:00 "The Woman in the State"; 8:30 "Young Readers"; 8:45 "The Building of the State"; 9:30 "Two Cities"; 9:30 Light Music; 9:45 Classical Request Programme; "Most Exquisite Jubilants" (Mosaic); "Requiescent" (Mount). 11:30 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME 102, 300, 625, 935 M.

News: Midweek, 7 a.m., 1:30, 6:30, 8:30 and 11:00 p.m. Arabic Programmes (including News); 8 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m. Arabic Programme (Arabs only); 6:30 Service, 4:30 Arabic Clock (R), 7:30 Musical Box, 8:30 News, 8:45 Arabic Clock (R), 9:30 Dance Music, 10:30 Close Down.

R.C.B. HEBREW BROADCASTS

12:00 N. "Music at Noon" (R).

12:30 N. "The Woman in the State"; 8:30 "Young Readers"; 8:45 "The Building of the State"; 9:30 "Two Cities"; 9:30 Light Music; 9:45 Classical Request Programme; "Most Exquisite Jubilants" (Mosaic); "Requiescent" (Mount).

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Rosenfeld, 13 Armonot, 1217; Dr. M. Segal-Cohen, 10 Keren Hayesod, 1217; Dr. S. Greenbaum, 1217 Great Colony.

IMMIGRANT HOUSE

Programme for Yeshiva students, 6:30 p.m.

TELEVISION

7:30 P.M. News; 11:30 Industrial Greetings; 11:30 "Good Greetings"; 11:45 The Week's News.

WANTED

Immaculately furnished 2-3/2 ROOM FLAT

with telephone. Guaranteed to vacate. Write: P.O.B. 6057, or phone 2175, Tel Aviv.

NOTES

"The Game Must Go On," 8 p.m.

DADDA

Watercolours and Woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel. Artists' Pavilion, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

WANTED

Immaculately furnished 2-3/2 ROOM FLAT

to buy or rent without agents. Write: P.O.B. 6057, or phone 2175, Tel Aviv.

NOTES

"The Game Must Go On," 8 p.m.

DADDA

Watercolours and Woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel. Artists' Pavilion, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

WANTED

Immaculately furnished 2-3/2 ROOM FLAT

with telephone. Guaranteed to vacate. Write: P.O.B. 6057, or phone 2175, Tel Aviv.

NOTES

"The Game Must Go On," 8 p.m.

DADDA

Watercolours and Woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel. Artists' Pavilion, 11-12, 13-14

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by the Palestine Publishing Corporation, Registered at the G.P.O.

Editor and Owner
GERALD AGNON
Managing Editor
THOMAS L. KUREK

Editorial Office and Management:
JERUSALEM, P.O. Box 1200, Tel Aviv,
P.O. 20, Tel Aviv 454 (4 lines);
TEL AVIV Bureau: 29 Nachalat Shiva,
P.O. Box 1120, Tel Aviv 454 (2 lines);
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Haber Knavayim
P.O. Box 6, Tel Aviv 454 (2 lines);
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel IL 22.00;
Foreign IL 30.00 per year.

Wednesday, November 3, 1954
London, 7, 1954. Baha Awt 7, 1954

THE wage-earning and salaried members of the community have been paying income tax regularly, if only because this is the law. A FEW post is deducted STRIKE at the source. The non-wage earning groups, particularly the small merchants, tradesmen and shopkeepers, on the other hand, have only latterly begun to feel the burden of income tax, as the machinery of the collecting office has been improved and the many loopholes have been plugged up. However, the improvement in tax-collecting machinery has been accompanied by a steady rise in organized opposition to payment which has taken the form of a campaign of taxes about taxation, discourses, oppression and the like; tales of hearts which have been broken, of business destroyed, of immigrants discouraged as a result of abuses inflicted by the ruthless uncivil servants who sit in this unpopular department of the Finance Ministry.

Strangely enough no such scandals have been brought to light although there exists a State Controller's department and a well-known and efficient machinery for dealing with scandalous abuse of power and discourtesy and lack of attention to the citizens by the civil servants, who being human must naturally err at times. Therefore, when, a month ago, an unfortunate pastry baker, named Saito, took his own life and left a note behind suggesting that he did so under pressure of demands from the income tax authorities, the small merchants and shopkeepers were, sadly enough, jubilant. A bitter campaign began, but was met by the very wise action of the Government in appointing a committee of enquiry to probe into the facts of the case and to decide whether the income tax authorities were performing their duties according to law and with propriety. It duly reported and completely exonerated the income tax authorities.

Meanwhile, without waiting for the results of the enquiry, the Merchants Association, flanked by the Chambers of Commerce and the Kiosk Organizations, had called a strike for yesterday and in this they persisted despite the fact that the Witton Committee, after showing that their special grievance was unjustified, had in fact made very constructive recommendations which were designed to lighten the more acute hardships involved in tax collection.

The strike was a very feeble effort. In concentrating on the hardships of the shopkeeper it showed complete disregard for the fact that the average wage-earner pays perhaps too high a proportion of his salary in taxes, possibly because rates are still largely based on the former unprivileged value of the Israeli pound. In any case, any revision of policy will have to take a very strict attitude towards those groups in the community who have by years of evasion become so unaccustomed to payment of taxes that the mere thought of the collection of arrears and the keeping of proper books seems to induce a kind of hysteria. The organizers of yesterday's rather miserable protest will have to realize that the only way to effect an alleviation of the general burden of taxation for all is for everyone to assume his own fair share of what is due.

THE categorical judgments that Israel will never attain economic independence and the Arab States will never make peace with Israel until the refugee problem is solved, made by Ambassador Averell H. Harriman, in a speech in Washington on Monday, are surprising. The Senator was in Israel for a few days only some weeks back and during that time he firmly refused, though approached, to interest himself in Israeli issues, stating that he wanted only to look at the work of the U.S. Mission.

The Senator's self-slaying criticism brings him out of his strict terms of reference, as seems to have been complete, for had he extended his investigations even as far as the United States Operations Mission here, he would have discovered that the work of that body is based on the belief that Israel is one of the countries which can be assisted in the reasonable expectation of her attaining economic independence.

PROFILE: YOSHIDA'S JAPAN

By PATRICK O'BONOVAN

THREE Japanese Prime Ministers, Shigeru Yoshida, is on a goodwill journey, but it is in fact an attempt to break out of the grip of official, commercial antagonism and political hatred that surrounds his over-crowded nation.

A little hurry, twinkling man, who wears his authority as obviously as a bridgepin, his smile is perhaps the most important on a tour that takes in Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States; for Britain controls or profoundly influences the markets in which Japan is concerned at the moment.

Mr. Yoshida is a statesman with whom the West can sympathize; he is none the less a very Japanese gentleman. He was born in 1878, the fifth son of a member of the Samurai class who had been the emperors of Japan's four main islands. He was adopted by a rich and childless silk merchant in Yokohama. Until recently, this was a common practice in a country where it was a terrible thing to have no son to maintain the family name. Some of the sense of霸气 which was an attribute of the Samurai seems to have survived in the Prime Minister.

Yoshida lived the life of a diplomat in the Foreign and Imperial University and he joined the Diplomatic Service. He married a daughter of the Comptroller of the Imperial Household and moved across the world to a series of diplomatic posts.

From 1926 to 1939, he was Ambassador to London, where he was popular and acquired a taste for London clothes and British Parliamentary methods. He retired during the war, and in 1948 was briefly imprisoned by the Japanese militarists who had no room in their world for him. For his cooperation with the Imperial Household, his arrest would almost certainly have come sooner and his imprisonment have been more stringent.

In pre-war Japan, this was a dignified but not very significant career. The Foreign Ministry was overshadowed by the Service Ministries and by the Home Ministry. One military member of the Diet even went so far as to say to me that the Foreign Ministry was abolished "since no foreigners like us anyway." And Yoshida achieved the Premiership by a set of curious chances.

Leaders Purged

Under the post-war occupation, few prominent Japanese leaders were deemed fit for public office, and at the end of 1945, the ex-Ambassador found himself in Tokyo as Minister and, whether he liked it or not, joined the Liberal Party and next year became President of the Party and Prime Minister of Japan because the more logical aristocrat, Ichiro Hayashi, had been "purged" and therefore ineligible to take the office. This led to a series of brisk controversies when Hayashi was cleared on the signing of the Peace Treaty. But it was not until 1948 that Japan's future lay in clear sight.

It is a profound honour for any Englishman who has been brought up in our system of law to come to a new country which has found freedom in following a system of law which—in all its essential qualities—is that which we have developed over the centuries.

Freedom is not a natural growth. It is an expression of the law—without law there can be no freedom.

It is a double honour to be here at this time and place, for today, in these surroundings, we celebrate the anniversary of the death of our first President—that great patriot Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who, by his life and character, and by his unwavering allegiance to a great ideal, gave life and effect to that Declaration.

At a critical moment in history, our country like your country was blessed by the emergence of a great national leader, and in our case, like yours, a man who had throughout a long public life consistently supported Jewish aspirations. I refer of course to our Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

Churchill's Message

When I told him I was coming out to these observances, he asked me to deliver to you this message:

I am happy to pay my tribute to the memory of Dr. Weizmann on this second anniversary of his death.

We were friends for many years and I always admired his patience and resolute adherence to his principles.

The State of Israel,

which his vision and tenacity did so much to create, is still confronting many difficulties. But it can rely on us to do all we can to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

The peace and prosperity of

the Middle East means much to you, and in saying that it means much to us, the Prime Minister is merely stating the view of both the great parties in my country.

These ideas, he said, have not proved incompatible.

A citizen must be free—but just because he is free he must renounce

the right to do justice between the individual and the State if they can be subjected to undue influence from the State. They must be independent and their independence must not only be assured, but must be seen to be assured.

We talked much about the protection of law which a State should adopt; and we agreed that that system must apply a law which was settled and definite and yet must be capable of growth and expansion.

To my obvious warning that these two conflicting principles had ever proved hard to reconcile, he answered:

"Doesn't life consist in harmonizing different and indeed opposite conceptions?"

For this can only achieve

his full stature if he has complete freedom to develop his faculties according to his own choice, yet he must, in making his choice, contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Middle East.